CHAPTER IX.

CITY SURVEYS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES OF LAND REVENUE.

The City Surveys originated with Mr. Hope, who, when Acting Collector of Ahmedabad in 1863, brought to notice that the rights of Government and of individuals to land not built upon in that city were in a very undefined condition, and that there were no means of checking encroachments on land belonging to Government, or of preventing fraudulent transfers and appropriations of it. It was pointed out that an accurate survey and registration of properties would settle definitively the title to all land—if private, secure it from interference, and if public, lay an adequate assessment on it—and that provision might at the same time be made for redemption at the option of the holder.

On Mr. Hope's report a Survey establishment was sanctioned, the cost being defrayed by the Municipality, who in return were to enjoy the proceeds of the sales of occupancy rights, while the levy of the annual assessment was to be reserved to Government. All land however which either was then or seemed likely in future to be required for Government purposes was reserved.—(*G. R. No.* 3044, *Sept.* 9, 1863.)

In 1867, a similar Survey was sanctioned for Surat, and the general principles of City Surveys were afterwards fixed in Act 4 of 1868, and various cities and towns brought under its provisions. All particulars as to these, and the rules which were adopted in each city or town, will be found in the Survey and Settlement Manual, and need not therefore be reproduced here. The law as to City Surveys is now to be found in Chapter X. of the Revenue Code.

1. **Principles of City Surveys.**—The success of a City Survey generally must depend upon its receiving the good-will of the community; and there is reason to believe that whatever discontent has been expressed has been in connection chiefly with the settlement and assessment of land claimed to be alienated. Should however the Collector or Commissioner have reason to

suppose that the rates in other respects are likely to be deemed oppressively high, no time should be lost in submitting proposals for lowering them.

There is no reason why Government should not incur expense in surveying cities when the return is so obviously remunerative. It is at least as much the duty of Government as to survey purely agricultural lands. The only reason for imposing a portion of the expense on the Municipalities is that they are to share the eventual proceeds with Government.—*G. R. No.* 3921, *Nov.* 14, 1867.

2. Government must trust to the intelligence of the municipal communities to appreciate the advantages of a survey. It may be added however that Government will remove any impression that it is not bearing its fair share of the burden, even if it be necessary to increase the Government portion of the expense.—*G. R. No.* 1430, *March* 16, 1870.

3. **Cost of Survey.**—The following rules show the advantages given to Municipalities which undertake the cost of survey:—

Subject to the provisions of the following rules Government may grant to Municipalities all waste and unclaimed Government lands not in the occupation of Government, on the Municipalities undertaking the cost of survey under Act 4 of 1868, and continuing to pay to Government the revenue now realized from these lands.

No such property or lands thus granted shall be alienated by the Municipality without the sanction of the Local Government.

The price realized by the sale of such property or lands shall not, except in cases where the sum realized does not amount to Rs. 100, be treated as current income, but shall be either funded or invested in permanently reproductive works. In other words, such property or land shall, except in the cases excepted, be treated as an endowment of the Municipality, the interest and half-yearly proceeds whereof shall be at the disposal of the Municipal body for the time being, while the principal remains intact, either in the existing shape, or in that of equivalent funded property or reproductive works.

Before and after the completion of the survey, Government may set apart such lands as they think are or may be wanted for the State, and may afterwards repossess themselves of land belonging to the Municipality, if wanted for a public purpose, on paying

compensation for buildings that may have been erected or improvements that may have been made. As the circumstances and conditions of towns vary considerably, Government will not make the above offer indiscriminately to all Municipalities.—*G. of I. No.* 575, *July* 14, 1873; *G. R. No.* 4342, *July* 29, 1873.

[NOTE.—These rules do not apply to City Surveys in Guzerat.]

4. **Rules for Assessment.**—1.—Government has the sole right to levy a permanent annual assessment on lands of whatever description which may be assessable.

Sanctioned for most city surveys with slight modifications. For Broach by G. R. No. 2234 of 10th June 1867. For Ahmedabad by G. R. No. 1398 of 11th April 1868 and No. 1016 of 10th March 1869. For Bulsar by G. R. No. 1096 of 29th April 1868. For Ránder by Government Notification of 21st September 1871.

2.—The revenue authorities possess sole jurisdiction in all questions of assessement. The officers conducting the survey inquiries into titles and assessment are subordinate solely to the revenue authorities. The Collector is their immediate superior, excepting that the surveying officer will be immediately subordinate to the Superintendent as regards the scientific portion of his duties.

3.—All land, whether before or after assessment, will be primarily in the sole charge of the Collector, but the municipality shall perform on his behalf, and subject to his general control, the duty of preventing encroachments on roads or Government apportioned land.

4.—The term for which rates of assessement will now be fixed is 99 years, commencing from August 1st, 1867. Leases granted at any subsequent date will be of proportionably less duration.

5.—There will be two rates of annual assessment :—

(1) For land cultivated or culturable, and not built upon, the maximum rate for dry-crops will be Rs. 13 per acre, on a scale having a maximum of 24 annas. Proportionate rice and wet-crop rates will be fixed, the whole being imposed by the Survey Department in the usual manner.

(2) For land not applied to agricultural purposes, which is assessable under Section 35 of Bombay Act I. of 1865,* the permanent assessment payable to Government will be two pies per square yard.

NOTE.—In modification of this rule, a special rate of one pie per square yard is sanctioned for lands occupied as yards for cotton factories, temporary ginning yards, &c., in Surat, Broach, and Bulsar, when in excess of 200 square yards.

* Now the L. R. Code.

The same non-agricultural rates of two pies and one pie per square yard are applied to village lands outside the municipal limits, there sometimes being only a road between them and the municipal lands.—(*G. R. No.* 3046, *July* 26, 1869.)

6.—Lands of either class which are subjected to the summary settlement will pay to Government alone one-eighth of the above rates.

7.—Unoccupied or temporarily occupied culturable land may at any time be subjected to the non-agricultural or building rate. Occupied culturable land may be used for non-agricultural purposes on the holder's agreeing to pay the building rate of assessment, and purchasing the building occupancy at a rate to be fixed by the Collector according to the average rate per square yard obtained for similar land in the same locality. Survey fields may be divided into two equal or unequal portions with the Collector's permission, and only one of them be subjected to the building rate, provided the latter be not less than 200 square yards.

8.—The municipality has received from Government the privilege of obtaining whatever sums it can by selling the right of occupancy of lands of all descriptions wherever it may still be vested in Government.—(*G. R. No.* 3044, *September* 9, 1863; *No.* 1368, *July* 25, 1865; *and No.* 801, *April* 21, 1866.)

9.—On Government lands already permanently occupied and on lands subjected to the summary settlement, the municipality have no claim, since the occupancy is vested in the holders.

10.—The occupancy of lands of whatever description, now held temporarily, as also of all vacant lands, may be sold by the municipality with the Collector's permission, provided that in the case of culturable lands not now required for building the occupancy sold be only annual, so as to admit of their being sold permanently for building purposes at any future time.

11.—If in any instance it be considered by the Collector undesirable to sell any plot of vacant building land immediately, (1) it may be let temporarily at two pies per square yard per annum ground-rent payable to Government, plus ten pies occupancy rent payable to the municipality; the ten pies being the interest of the upset price of the occupancy; or (2) the municipality may themselves rent the ground annually at two pies as above, and make what they can by renting the occupancy, monthly or otherwise. No permanent building will, of course, be permitted on such land.

12.—Small strips of building land may, under special circumstances, be sold by the Collector to the owners of adjacent houses and others in perpetuity, and without reservation of ground-rent. In these cases thirty times the amount of the annual ground-rent which might have been imposed, shall be credited to Government out of the proceeds of sale in satisfaction of its right, and the balance to the municipality as the value of the occupancy.

13.—It will be the duty of the Collector to inform the municipality from time to time what plots of land are available for the sale of the occupancy. Should any private individual feel aggrieved by such sale, his remedy by suit in the civil court will lie against the Collector, and not against the municipality.

14.—All sales of occupancies by the municipality are subject to the confirmation of the Collector, with the view of ensuring as good a price being obtained as Government would have secured if it had not ceded the value of occupancies to the municipality. The Collector shall not, except under special circumstances, to be recorded in his order, confirm any sale of occupancy for less than Re. 1 per square yard (being the capital* of which 10 pies is the annual interest at five per cent.) If the municipality neglect or refuse to sell any occupancy for one year after they have been informed that it is available, the Collector may sell it on their behalf.

* Re. 1-0-8 is the exact amount.

15.—On the completion of the survey, an adjustment will be made with the municipality of the cost of making that portion of the Survey which is necessary for revenue purposes only, as contemplated in paragraph 6 of the late Revenue Commissioner's No. 2366 of 19th August 1863.—*G. R. No.* 862, *Feb.* 28, 1867.

Rules under Section 214 Land Revenue Code.

5. XIV.—Survey-fees in Towns and Cities.

[Section 132.]

79.—Towns and cities to the sites of which a survey has been or may hereafter be extended, will be divided by Government, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, into three classes for the purpose of determining the survey-fees to be levied therein respectively under section 132 of the Land Revenue Code.

Classification of towns and cities for the purposes of section 132.

The towns and cities hereinbelow mentioned, in which Bombay Act IV. of 1868 was in force before the Code became law, shall belong to the following classes :—

Class I.	Ahmedabad. Surat. Broach. Karáchi. Hyderabad. Sukkur.
Class II.	Ránder. Bulsár. Dhárwár. Hubli.

Rates of survey-fees chargeable in each class.

80.—Survey-fees shall be levied at one of the following rates according to the class under which each town or city falls :—

Class I.			Class II.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
5	0	0	3	0	0
4	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	0	1	8	0
1	8	0	0	8	0
0	8	0			

Rates how and by whom to be fixed.

81.—The rate of survey-fees to be paid by the holder of each tenement in each class shall be fixed by the Collector or, subject to revision by him, by such officer as he may empower in that behalf, on a full consideration of the position, value, rental and area of each holder's tenement and of the labour, time and expense involved in the survey of such tenement: Provided that not more than one survey-fee shall be payable in respect of each separate tenement.

Explanation.—"Separate tenement" shall be deemed to include all the area within one ring-fence or in one locality and in the actual possession of one and the same person or family. If any portion of such area is sublet or occupied separately, such portion shall be deemed a "separate tenement."

6. **Administration of Surveyed City lands.***—The general supervision of all Government lands in the City shall rest with the Assistant Collector in charge of the Taluka subordinate to the Collector. He shall have such powers regarding sales of land as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Collector.

(2) The charge of all such lands and the custody of the Survey records, and the duty of selling and leasing such lands, &c., shall rest in the first instance with the Mamlutdar, as in the case of cultivable lands in the taluka.

(3) The rules regarding the management of such lands shall be those already in force under G. R. No. 862 of February 28, 1867.

(4) To assist the Mamlutdar a Daroga at Rs. 25 and a Peon at Rs. 7 per mensem are allowed;

(5) Who shall be entitled to pension, &c., like other Government servants.

(6) The City Records relating to lands of every kind shall be deposited in the Mamlutdar's kutchery, and the establishment shall work there under the Mamlutdar's orders when not engaged in the field.

(7) It shall be the duty of the Municipality to co-operate vigorously with the Revenue authorities in the sale of lands by obtaining purchasers and bringing encroachments to light. The Municipality shall contribute annually Rs. 370 and Government Rs. 74 towards the expenses of the establishment.—*G. R. No.* 3982, *July* 29, 1874.

7. **Act 7 of 1863.**—Incomplete proceedings under Act 7 of 1863 are to be cancelled on the introduction of the City Survey.—*G. R. No.* 5525, *Sept.* 29, 1875.

8. **Title-deeds.**—The title-deeds of land thus purchased are to be on stamped paper paid for by the purchaser.—*G. R. No.* 2037, *June* 18, 1858.

9. The deed given to purchasers of Government land for building purposes should contain the name of the officer of Government making the grant, the name of the grantee, the measurements and boundaries of the land, the price paid, the time within which the building is to be erected, and the condition that if not so erected

* These rules were applied to Broach after the City Survey and Enquiry Office was closed.

the deed will be considered cancelled. It should specify that the conditions being fulfilled, the land will become the property of the grantee and his heirs, who will be at liberty to alienate it in any way they please, but that it is liable, equally with other lands in the town, to municipal taxes, and that the grantee and his heirs have no claims to any treasure trove that may be found.—*G. R. No.* 4681, *Oct.* 31, 1857.

10. **Encroachments.**—Should it be discovered that a purchaser of a building-site is encroaching on other land, the Mamlutdar should at once stop the building and report the matter to the Collector.—*G. R. No.* 1834, *March* 9, 1850.

If a person in a town has, prior to the passing of the Land Revenue Code, encroached on a public street by constructing a building, the Collector cannot, under Section 61, order the removal of the building. If, however, a person continues unauthorizedly in the occupation of land after the introduction of the Code, there is no reason why the provisions of the said section should not be applied. In the one case, the occupation is practically concluded when the encroachment is completed; in the other case, the occupation is continued as long as the land is used for cultivation by the occupier. If this distinction is observed no difficulty will be experienced.—*Legal Remembrancer No.* 816, *July* 16, 1881; *G. R. No.* 4404, *July* 29, 1881.

11. **Land for Temples.**—Persons wishing to erect temples or other religious edifices on Government ground must previously obtain the sanction of the Collector. Exemption from rent or assessment will not be granted as a matter of course.—*G. R. Nov.* 27, 1833.

12. **Village sites.**—When a new village site is given, a formal deed of relinquishment in respect to the old site should be executed in favour of Government, which should also clearly state that no proprietary title is conferred in the new. This should be executed separately by each villager who obtains a new building site.—*G. R. No.* 3979, *July* 29, 1874. [The form is given in *G. R. No.* 1608, *March* 12, 1877, *and No.* 2215, *April* 7, 1876.]

13. According to the custom of the country the proprietary right in all village sites vests in Government, unless it has been unmistakeably purchased.—*G. R. No.* 4329, *July* 24, 1873.

[NOTE.—*Vide* also Rule 27 of Rules under Sec. 214, L. R. C.]

14. **Reclamations.**—Government orders with regard to reclamations will be found at Rule 21 of the rules under Sec. 214 Land Revenue Code, which are given in the last chapter.

In the case of all reclaimed salt lands Local Fund cess should be levied on the rent actually paid to Government.—*G. R. No.* 2302, *April* 30, 1879.

15. Government do not intend to allow reclamation leases to be taken up on speculation and then to advance loans for their speculative working.—*G. R. No.* 17, *Jan.* 2, 1878.

[Previous to the introduction of the Survey, grants of sandy land on the sea-shore were made on reclamation leases, and many of these leases are still in force. But on the introduction of the Survey, land of this sort was assessed like other waste land, and the grant of reclamation leases consequently ceased. There are also other sorts of land which are occasionally reclaimed for cultivation, such as land on the banks of rivers from which the water has receded, land in the Deccan covered with prickly-pear, &c., but these are not reclaimed in sufficient quantity to make general rules necessary.]

16. **Mines and quarries.**—Royalties on mines and quarries must be credited to Imperial revenue, but this does not apply to stone quarries nor to sand removed from the sea-shore or from beds of rivers.—*G. of I. No.* 5108, *Oct.* 12, 1872, *and No.* 4914, *Aug.* 12, 1874.

Land leased to Railways.

17. **Classification of lands.**—The following are the revised rules regarding the terms on which land for railway purposes is to be allotted and registered :—

(1) Land required for railways is divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D.

(2) Class A comprises the land required for the permanent works of a railway, including the road, with its bridges, &c., and all stations, workshops, permanent storehouses, and the like, necessary for the line when opened, and which under the contracts is to be provided by Government free of cost to the Railway Companies. The occupation of this land by a Railway Company will be so far permanent that it will only cease when their contract is terminated or surrendered, and the whole lapses to Government. It is all provided free of charge.

(3) Class B is also provided free, and contains land essential for the execution of the permanent works of a railway, but not required after the completion of the line in part or in whole. Such is land for spoil-banks, for extra excavation to make banks for river-diversion, and for the storage of railway materials held in stock by the Railway Company pending the construction of the line or their despatch to the works. The occupation of this class of land will be temporary. On its restoration to Government, the proper time for which will be settled in each case between the Railway Officers and the Consulting Engineer, the Revenue Officers will dispose of it to the best advantage of Government.

(4) Class C contains the land which a Railway Company has to provide at its own cost. This is land which is required for the provision or preparation of materials, for purposes contingent on the actual execution of the works on the line, or for other miscellaneous objects which the Government recognizes as falling legitimately within the scope of the Company's operations, though not giving it a claim to obtain the land free. As a Railway Company is bound to pay for the construction of all works out of the capital, receiving only from Government without charge the land on which the works stand, the provision of all materials and the means of facilitating the execution of all works are to be at the cost of the Railway Company. It is proper to bear in mind, in fixing the rent, that this land will in part deteriorate by the use to which it is put, and in part will not so deteriorate. In all cases, however, the land in the first instance will be taken possession of by Government, and handed over to the Company for occupation at a fair rental. When the necessity for occupation ceases, the land will be given up again to Government by the Company, the proper time for this being determined as under Class B.

(5) Class D contains that land which being required in consequence of the works of a railway still does not come directly into the occupation of the Company: it is provided free of charge. It will be exclusively land for roads—either new roads leading to railway stations, or to permanent store-yards or workshops detached from the main works, or diversions or changes of old roads made necessary by railway works.

(6) Inconvenience is likely to arise if Railway Companies are permitted to hold land on their own account, or otherwise than is above explained. By causing them to rent from Government all

land to which they are not entitled free, as above explained, simplicity in the tenure of their property will be secured, which will be a matter of importance at a future time when the railway may be transferred to Government.

(7) Houses, trees, tanks, or other property, or land which is not provided free of charge, and for which special payment or compensation is necessary, will be paid for at once by the Railway Company. In the case of land provided free of charge, the materials, &c., derived from the clearance of the surface, which then will be at the expense of Government, will be disposed of by the Revenue Officers to the best advantage.

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(11) The general correctness of the plans and schedules of the land required being attested by the Consulting Engineers, the applications will be forwarded to and dealt with as may be necessary by the Revenue authorities under the orders of the local Government. The Revenue Officers are to be held strictly responsible for the regular adjustment by Railway Companies of all charges on account of land, to be determined in the manner above explained.

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(13) The Consulting Engineer and the local Revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the punctual fulfilment of the foregoing orders and for the careful record of plans in their respective offices.

(14) All contemplated changes in the land in possession of a Railway Company should be promptly reported by the Agent to the Consulting Engineer, who will notify the same to Government. The latter will see that the necessary steps are taken by the Revenue authorities for entering such changes in their records, and for carrying out all further proceedings that are requisite.

(15) It will be necessary for Government to see that a correct register and record of title of all railway lands is maintained ; for the whole of such lands will one day revert to the Crown ; also that all rents or payments for clearances, &c., chargeable to the Company are duly realized.—*G. of I. No.* 55, *June* 29, 1861.

18. **Reconstruction and repairs.**—Land required for the reconstruction of a railway or for repairs comes under the same rules at that required for the original construction of the line.—*G. R. No.* 2650, *May* 9, 1873.

19. **Class A lands.**—Only the land required for emplacement of the works should be given under Class A. A Railway Company cannot claim to receive land for wastage, repairs and renewals, rent-free. But on any land so assigned for wastage, &c., a rent of one rupee an acre is to be charged, the land being subject to resumption without compensation if required by Government.

The fences are to be placed as near the railway line as possible, and are not to include the land taken for wastage.—*G. R. No.* 2484, *Nov.* 20, 1868.

20. **Rent of Class C lands.**—

(1) The annual rent on lands in Class C occupied by a Guaranteed Railway Company shall be five per cent. on the outlay incurred by Government in taking up the land, *plus* any revenue or rent payable to Government in respect of it.

(2) But if the land belongs to, and is in the occupation of, Government the rent shall be five per cent. on its value as estimated by the Collector. The assessment in this case will not be charged.

(3) If the land is required for purposes through which its letting value will be diminished, the Company on relinquishing it shall pay, in addition to any rent paid during the occupation of the land, the estimated difference between the actual value of the land when relinquished and the value that it would have had if the rent were to remain at the amount that was paid during the occupancy of the Company.

(4) When land presented free by a private individual for the purposes of a railway is made over to a Company in Class C, no rent shall be charged by Government beyond the jumma or revenue previously paid to Government for the land.

As to Rule (3), the real value of the land to Government before it was handed over to the Company would be properly estimated on the basis of the rent charged for it. But when land has been actually paid for by the Company already, as in Bombay, no re-opening of the old transactions should take place, and the adjustment can be made when the land is given up.

Compensation paid for surrender of a lease, or any other charge, should be considered in fixing the rent. If the land is not in the occupation of Government, and cannot be transferred to the Company without charge of any sort, it comes under Rule (1).

NOTE.—The rules for taking up land for Railways will be found in Chapter 28.

The Government of Bombay may fix the rent under Rule (2) at Rs. 5 per acre for agricultural land occupied by houses of the Company's staff, or at any other amount it may see fit.—*G. of I. No.* 27, *Sept.* 23, 1869, *and G. R. No.* 4582, *Aug.* 26, 1874.

21. **Returns.**—Every calendar year, not later than January, the Collector is to send in to the Consulting Engineer a return, in the Government of India's form, of all transfers of land that have been made in their collectorates to the Railway Companies. The value of land made over to the Railway, and subsequently restored to Government during the year, and the value of land made over to the Railway, and subsequently restored to Government from the commencement of operations, are also to be given.—*G. R. No.* 2529, *Dec.* 7, 1868, *and No.* 580, *Jan.* 30, 1873.

22. **Bridges, embankment and boundaries.**—Railway Companies construct the approaches of over and under-bridges and all works belonging to them, and maintain the entire structure including masonry in retaining walls and parapets of approaches, and the slopes and fences which constitute the boundaries of railway land, but not the roadway and slopes and fences lying outside such boundaries, which are maintained by local authorities. The Companies provide gates and maintain the portion of level crossings lying within their limits.—*G. of I. No.* 605–19 *R., Feb.* 29, 1876.

A case has recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India, in which the Civil authorities had proposed to cut a railway embankment with the object of letting off flood waters, the overflow of which threatened to cause much damage and loss. District officers should be instructed not to order the destruction of any railway embankment or bridge or other large work, whether it be the property of the State or of a private company, without first taking the advice of some responsible professional officer. As a rule, the Engineering authorities charged with the control of the work concerned, should be consulted.

In any case of difference of opinion respecting the property of the State, the point at issue should, if time permit, be promptly referred to the Government of India for decision.—*G. of I. No.* 227, *Jan.* 4, 1879.

23. Rules for boundary marks of Railway lands and for level crossings, gates, gatekeepers, &c., are made by Government under Sec. 21, Act 25 of 1871. The following are extracts:—

It shall rest with Government to increase or diminish the number of gates, balance bars, and wickets, or to alter their position; also to increase or diminish the number of gatekeepers, or to order that they shall be provided to open and shut any gates where at present there are no gatekeepers, should Government consider it necessary.

The Railway Company shall form and maintain good and efficient roads across the railways and the side widths of land made over to them, at all the points specified in the lists, and at any other points that may be hereafter decided upon.—*G. R. No.* 878, *July* 18, *and No.* 1424, *Nov.* 14, 1873.

24. **Treasure Trove.**—Until Act VI. of 1878 was passed there was no law in India on the subject of Treasure Trove. The rules on the subject are the following:—

It has been decided that, as regards the Bombay Presidency, notifications under Sec. 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act should in future be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for insertion in the *Gazette* direct by the Collectors in that Presidency.—*G. of I. No.* 167, *Sept.* 11, 1879.

The Royal Asiatic Society at Bombay has the first choice of purchasing old or curious coins for their collection.—*G. R. No.* 235, *Jan.* 30, 1869.

Six sets of ancient coins found, if there are so many, are to be sent to the Secretary of State for distribution among Museums in England.—*G. R. No.* 825, *June* 10, 1871.

Whenever two or more coins of the same kind are found, the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, may be allowed the option to purchase one of them; and in all cases in which notice may be received of coins having been found, the Collectors should communicate the information to the Asiatic Society.—*G. R. No.* 1262, *April* 16, 1878.

A similar arrangement has been authorized in regard to the selection for the Bombay Asiatic Society of coins found in the Bengal Presidency.—*G. of I. No.* 1832, *Oct.* 9, 1878.

The powers of acquisition shall be used to the extent of six specimens, should there be so many; which will allow of one

specimen being retained in each of the following institutions, viz. :—

1 in Madras Museum,
1 in India House Museum,
1 in the Collection of the District,
1 each for the Asiatic Societies of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.—*Madras Government No.* 1349, *Sep.* 7, 1878.

In cases in which treasure is found hidden in soil, the ownership of which vests in Government, the Collector making the enquiry under the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, shall serve the special notice in writing required by clause (*b*) of Section 5 of the Act on the Government Pleader of any Civil Court within the limits of the jurisdiction of which the treasure has been found, or on any officer who may be appointed by Government as Agent in this behalf, and such Government Pleader or Officer shall, except in cases in which the treasure is less than one hundred rupees in value, appear on behalf of Government before the Collector making the said inquiry on the day mentioned in the said notice.

The Government Pleader shall be entitled to the usual fees calculated on the value of the share of the treasure to which Government lays claim, subject to any increase that may be sanctioned by Government in particular cases.—*Govt. Notification No.* 913, *March* 13, 1882.

Government are pleased to appoint Mámlatdárs under Section 3 to perform in their several charges the functions of Collectors under the Act. The finders of treasure will thus be able to appear before an officer residing nearer to their homes than the Collector of the District.—*G. R. No.* 1326, *April* 25, 1881.